Chronology The Year 1922

U

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

(©. 1932 Western Newspaper Union.)

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 3-War between Russia and Finland begun over alleged Finnish and to Karelian rebels.

Jan. 6-Allied supreme council called economic and financial congress to meet in Genoa in March; Germany and Russia facilidad.

nded. an. 7—Conferess at Washington adopted Secolutions forbidding submarine opera-tions against merchantmen and banning poison gas in warfare

elson gas in warfare.

Jan. 8 Briand agreed at Cannes to Jan. partial moratorium for Germany in re-turn for defensive alliance for France with Great Britair

with Great Britain.

Jan B.-Shantung controversy between China and Japan settled.
Feb. 1.—Washington conference adopted ave-power naval limitation treaty with agreement on Pacific fortifications, adopted resolutions declaring open door to China, approved treaty for restriction of use of submarines and poison gas in warfare. Mr. Balfour announced Great Britain would restore Wei-Hai-Wei to Oblina.

eb. 4-Washington conference approved treaties relating to China and resolution creating international commission to re-

vine the rules of warfare.
Feb. 5-Delegates to Washington con-ference signed all the treaties and the cunference adjourned size die.
Feb. 10-President Harding submitted Washington. Washington conference treatles, with foll minutes of conference, to the senate. Feb. 11—United States and Japan signed

treaty defining rights of former on Yap and other islands mandated to Japan. Feb. 15-International permanent court of Justice held first session in The Hagne. Lloyd George and Poincare agreed on

be year Anglo-French pact and postponed Genoa conference to April 10. Feb. 28—Premier Lloyd George an-neunced Great Britain abandoned protec-torate of Egypt United States senate ratified

March 1-United States senate ratified Tap treaty with Japan.
March 2-United States senate ratified four-power Pacific treaty.
March 2-United States senate ratified supplement to Pacific treaty, excliding Japanese mainland, and reservation straightening our langle over declaration of domestic affairs.
March 2-United States senate ratified avail limitation treaty and treaty on use of poison gas and submarines in wantare.
March 2-United States ratified bire-power treaty concerning thing and treaty on Chinese tariff.

power treaty concerning trains and treaty on Chinese tariff.

April :-(iermany rejected alled repara-tion commission's demand that sine issue 250,000 900 in additional taxes.

April 9-Colombia and Venezuela signed

April 9—Colombia and Venezuela signed boundary treaty. April 10—Bronomic conference of Genoa opened. Bissian delegates accepted the four demands of the other nations. April 16—Germany and Russia concluded treaty carneling war delts and Brest-Litovsk treaty and establishing full diplomatic relations. Representatives of allers at Genoa conference surpresed and sangry.

sngry.
April 15—Peace parley between Japan and Far East republic broken off.
April 15—Allied and little entente powers at Genous barred termany from participation in conference on Russia.

April 15—German delegates at Genous arreed to keep out of discussions of Russian affairs.

sian affairs.

April 24-France and Japan at Genoa. reached accord to oppose re-ognition of evict Russia; conference deadlocked by Russia; a financial demands.

May 1—Soviet Russia; in great May day demonstration at Moscow, defled the

emonstration at Moscow, defied the capitalistic nations of the world." May 1-Memorandum of ailies condi-

hiay - Memorangian of alles condi-tions for beining Russia handed to so let delegates at Genoa, Belgium refused to san and France made reservation. May a France withdrew her assent to proposals made to the Russian governproposals made to the Russian government by Genoa conference. French press-therged loyd George with iri kery con-terning Russian off fields. May II Russians at Genoa replied.

May Il Russians at Genoa replied evasively to allied proposals May the Allies at Genoa invited United States to participate in new negotiations, with Russia to begin at The Hague

June 15.

May 15-United States declined invitation to The Hague conference Russia agreed to participate.

Germany and Poland signed treaty settling Upper Silesia disputes.

Great Britain asked United States.

France and italy to co-operate with her investigating and stopping Turklan atrochies in Ama Miner.

atracities in Asia Miner.
Tacna-Arica conference between Chile
and Peru opened in Washington.
May 18—Powers at Genoa adopted eight
apaths' truce with Russia and other sowas republics.
May 19—Genoa conference adjourned.
Boyd George warning the Russians to be
done reasonable. atrocities in Asia Minor.

reasonable

May 34—International bankers' commit-tee met in Paris to plan economic recov-ery for Europe.

June 3—United States agreed to help myestigate Turkish atrocities.

June 5—France refused to agree to re-duction of German reparations.

June 16—Hague preliminary conference on Russian affairs opened.

June 26—Russian delegates joined in con-ference at The Hague and invested creative.

June 25-Russian delegates joined in conference at The Hague and insisted credits to Russia should be first topic handled. July 1-Japan completed ratification of all the Washington conference treaties. July 6-Russians at The Hague, infered to the Russians at The Hague, infered concessions for \$1.500,000,000 in credits. July 10-Germany agreed to give allies control of its finances, hoping for a loan of a billion dollars, and asked moratorium on reparations. July 17-league of Nations council met.

July 17 neague of Nations council men in London to ratify the more council men ondon to ratify the mandates, Amer-and Great Britain having reached

without result owing to position of Russian delegates.
July 22—Council of League of Nations dopted British mandate for Palestine and French mandate for Syria.
July 23—Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Albania recognized as sovereign states by the United States.
July 23—King Constantine proclaimed Smyrna and its histeriand an autonomous state under protection of Greece.
Aug. 7—Conference of allied premiers opened in London. Poincars threatened France would act alone if necessary to compel Germany to execute the Versailles treaty. Fremch demands referred to experts.

perts
Aug. 8. Liemuyter. Belgium, won James
Gordon Bennett balloon race in Europe.
Aug. 9. French plans to coerce Germany disapproved by allied experts.

Aug. 10-United States and Germany signed agreement for determination of war claims

Aug. 14-Allied conference in London Aug. 15—Grmany defaulted on payment of \$19,000,000 installment of pre-war debts to allied nationals.

Aug. 23—Turks opened great offensive against Greeks in Asia Minor.

Aug. 31-Reparations commission granted any six months' respite lermany six monus respite.

Sopt. I. Greece, her armies routed by
the Turks, offered to evaluate Asia Minor
(Turkey would sign armistics.

Sopt. I. League of Nations met in Geeva, Augustin Edwards of Chile elected

resident.

Sept. 5. Gen. Tricoupis, new Greek com-naeder in chief, captured by Turks.

Council of League of Nations blocked il plans for merging of Austria with any Sept. 8-Greeks began evacuation of myrna. Sept. 9 Turkish Nationalists occupied

myrna. Sept. 12—France and Great Britain ac-spied Lord Robert Cecil's plan for "In-structional company assurance against

burned; loss \$60,000 k0; many lives lost.

Germany refused to deposit gold guarantee demanded by Beigium and defaulted on payment of private pre-war debts to Bept, 15-Great Britain invited the do-

minions. France, Italy, Serbia, Rumania and Greece to join in the defense of the Dardanslies.

Sept. 15—France and Italy opposed mili-

tary operations against Turks.
Sept. 15-Entire British Atlantic fleet sent to Dardanelles.
Hungary admitted to League of Nations.
Sept. 19-Kemai Pasha demanded of al-Sept. 19-Kemai Pasha demanded of at-lies immediate conference on guarantees for neutrality of the Straits and permis-sion to send troops into Thrace. Sept. 39-Allies agreed to conference of eight nations on Near East, excluding

Russia. Sept. 23-Allies invited Turks to peace Sept. 23-Allies invited Turks to peace

Sept 23—Allies invited Turks to peace conference, agreeing to return Constantinople, Adrianople and Thrace in return for freedom of the Dardanelles.

Sept 25—Great Britain agreed to admit Russia to Near East conference concerning the Dardanelles.

Sept 25—Greek troops revolted and King Constantine abdicated.

Russia, in note to the allies, demanded the restoration of Turkey in Europe.

Sept 29—Kemai Pasha accepted allies invitation to armistice pariey, and to peace conference on condition that constantinople and all of Thrace be coded at once to Nationalist government.

Oct. 1—Turk Nationalists agreed to armistice conference at Mudania on Oct. 2

mistice conference at Mudanu on Oct. 3 and suspended military operations.
Oct 3-Armistice conference opened at

Oct. 8-Armistice contests.

Mudania.

Oct. 19-Ailles, Greeks and Turkish NaOct. 19-Ailles, Gre Oct. 19—Allies, Greeks and Turkish Nationalists agreed to armistice convention at Mudania, providing for exacuation of Taraces by Greece within 15 days and its delivery to Turkey within 45 days.

Oct. 11—Mudania protocol signed.

Oct. 23—United States invited Central American republics to conference on limitation of arminest and other subjects.

merican republics to conference on limitation of armament and other subjects, in Washington Dec. 4.
Oct. 27—Allies invited United States to participate in Near Hast conference at Lausanna, Switzerland, Nov. 13. Secretary Hughes replied United States would send observers. Russia invited to part of conference dealing with the Dardanolles.

Oct. 29-Turkey and Russia opened con-

ference for aconomic accord.

Nov. 12 Lausanne conference postponed to Nov. 20

Nov. 39 Near East peace conference at Lausanne opened, with return to secret diplomacy in effect.

Nov. 21—Eastern Thrace and Adrianople turned over to the Turks.

Dec. 2—Russia and nations on her western border opened limitation of armament conference.

ment conference of Central American ment conference of Central American republics opened in Washington. Nov. 30-Allies demanded from Germany apology and indemnity for attack on al-lied officers in Bavaria. Dec. a-British troops forced Turks to let Christian refugees leave Constan-tionals.

brople.

Dec 5—Allies presented plan for control of Dardanelles to Lausaune conference.

America's position stated.

Dec 8-Turkey's plan for Dardanelles submitted at Lausaune. Virtually ac-

submitted at Lausanne. Virtually accepted by the allies.

Dec. 9 Allied premiers met in London. to consider German reparations
Dec. to German reparations plan rejected by allied premiers.

H-Turkey agreed to join League Nations when peace is signed and to help measures for protection of minori-

FOREIGN

Jan 7-Dail Eireann accepted Irish peace treaty by vote of 84 to 57. De Valera and followers decided to continue the fight.

an. 9—De Valera resigned presidency Irish republic and was defeated for election, 58 to 80. Jan 10 Arthur Griffith elected president f Dail Elreann to establish the Irish ree State. De Valera and followers

of Dall Eireann to
of Dall Eireann to
Free State. De Valera and Iono
Free State. De Valera and Iono
bolted.
Jan 12—Fremier Briand of France reJan 12—Fremier Briand of France conboard hecause his policies at Cannes con-

Jan 11-Parliament of southern Ireland ratified peace treaty. Michael Collins at head of provisional government. of provisional government of Irish State installed at Dublin (astle. 2 Premier Bonomi of Italy and

his cabinet resigned. Feb. 6-Cardinal Achille Ratti, arch-

Feb. 5-Cardinal Achille Ratti, archbishop of Milan, elected pope, taking
name of Pila XI.
Feb. 12-Frus XI crowned pope.
Feb. 22-Frus XI crowned pope,
Teb. 22-Frus State and republic advocates in Iteland agreed to have referendum on treaty with England and Frue
State constitution three months hence
and to hold no elections until then.
Feb. 32-Japanese diet rejected universal
suffrage measure

auffrage measure. New Italian cabinet formed by Luiga Facta

Luiga Facta
Feb 28-Princess Mary of England married to Viscount Lascelles.
March 2-Lady Rhondda won seat in
nouse of lords, creating precedent.
March 30-Irish Free State and Ulster
representatives signed peace pact.
Two Portuguese aviators flew from Lisbon to the Canaries on way to Brazil
March 31-King George signed Irish
Free State act.

Luited States senator from Iowa to succeed Kenyon.
Feb 18-Federal Judge K. M. Landis
Feb 27-Supreme court ruled Nineteenta,
or woman's suffrage, amendment is constitutional
Feb 28-Princess Mary of England marrepresentatives signed precedent.
Feb 28-President Harding, in address
to congress, urged subsidies for American
mechant marine which will amount to
\$13,00,000 in first year and \$20,000,000 and

April 5-Portuguese aviators, en route o Brazil, flew from Canaries to Cape

Verde islands.

April 18 Portuguese aviators flew from Cape Verde islands to St. Paul's Rock, 1,000 miles, but wrecked their plane on landing. April 21-Gen. Chang Tso Ling, governor f Manchuria, seized Peking and Tien

April 28-Great battle between armies of Generals Chang and Wu Pei Fu opened near Peking

near Peking.

May 3—Gen Juan Vincente Gomez
elected president of Venezuela.

May 4—General Wu's army victorious in
battle near Peking, General Chang's army

May 21—Russian government passed de-ree recognizing property rights within ertain limits.

June 1—Old Chinese parliament met and

President Hau resigned Paraguay in throes of a revolution.

June 3 General Diedrichs elected preaddent of Vladivostok government.

June 5-Portuguese aviators completed their flight from Lisbon to Brazil.

Japanese cabinet resigned.

June 8-King Alexander of Jugo-Slavis and Princess Marie of Rumania married at Belgrade.

June 10—Cuban cabinet resigned polyune 10—Li Yuan Hung assumed presidency of China and made Wu Ting-Fang slo

Admiral Kate became premier of Japan. May 30-Line June 16 General Chen captured Cantor ton dedicated.

June 18—General Chen captured Cantor and Sun Yat Sen fled
National election held in Ireland, advocates of treaty winning.

June 28—Field Marshal Sir Henry Williams, June 28—Field Marshal Sir Henry Williams, M. P. for an Ulster district, assassinated by two irishmen in London.

June 14—Dr. Walter Rathenau, German foreign minister assassinated in Berlin.

July 10—Big revolution in Brazil crushed after several weeks fightling.

July 28—Bararian government rejected the convictions of William Bross Lloyd and is other members of the Communist-of the republic.

national German legislation for derease
of the republic.

Aug. 2-Forner Premier Facta formed
new Italian cabinet.

Aug. 6-Italian Pascisti captured palace
at Genon in the of heavy gim fire of
regulars. Martial law proclaimed in sev-

regulars. Martial law prociatined in several provinces.

Aug. 12—Cork, last stronghold of Irish rebels, taken by Irish Nationalities.

Aug. 14—Peace parley between warring factions in China opened in Shanghai.

Aug. 21—General Wu, military master of China, accepted policy of Dr. Sun for reorganization of China like the United States.

States.

States.

States.

June 23—Wisconsin Democrate nominated Mrs. Ben C. Hooper of Oshkosh for United States senate.

June 25—Senator P. J. McCumber defeated for renomination in Republican primaries of North Dakota by Lynn J. Frazier.

July 1—General Lord succeeded General Dawes as director of the budget.

States. Aug. 2.—Mirhael Collins, head of Irish Dawes as director of the budget.

Free State, killed in ambuscade.

July 1-General Lora succeeding General Aug.

Dawes as director of the budget.

July 11-James H. Wilkerson named to succeed K. M. Landis as United States

dent of Irish provisional government.

Sept. 26—Greek troops revolted and King
Constantine abdicated
Bept. 27—Crown Prince George sworn in as king of Greece.

Raisuli, famous Moroccan bandit, surrendered to the Spanish,
Oct. 16—King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania crowned at Albajulia.
Oct. 19—British conservatives decided to abandon coalition, Prime Minister Lloyd George and his cabinet resigned; A. Bonar

pied the city.

Oct. 25-Italian Fascisti prepared for militant action and Premier Facta and his cabinet resigned,

King George dissolved British parliament and called new one to mest Nov. 3).

Oct. 29-King of ftaly invited Mussolini, head of the Fascisti, to form a new ministry.

istry.
Oct. 20-Premier Mussolini announced Oct. 20—Premier Mussolini announced new Italian cabinet.
Oct. 31—Gen. Francisco Murguia. Mexican rebel chieftain, captured and shot.
Nov. 1—Angora National assembly declared the sultan of Turkey dethroned, declared the sovereignty of the nation is in the hands of the people and changed the name from Ottoman empire to State of Turkey.

the name from Ottoman empire to State of Turkey.

Nov. 4—Turkish Nationalists took possession of Constantinople and asked the allies to remove their troops.

Nov. 5—Ex-Kainer Wilhelm married Princess Hermine of Reuss at Doorn, Holland.

authorities.
Nov. 25 Italian parliament gave Pre-mier Mussolini full power to carry out

Dec. 7.—Ulster parliament voted to stay out of Irish Free State

Dec. 8.—Liam Mellowes and Hory O'Connor, Irish rebel leaders, executed in Dub-

Jan. 12- Senate by vote of is to 41 scated Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, with rebuke for lavish expenditure of money

Jan. 25. House passed anti-typeding bill Jan. 31. Senate passed foreign debt re-funding bill, putting limit for payment at 25 years.

Feb. 3. House accepted refunding bill as passed by senate.

Feb. 7. A. B. Houghton appointed ambassador to Germany, Thembers Brentano minister to Hungary and A. H. Washburn

minister to Austria Feb. s-Senate passed the house co-operative marketing bill l'eb. 17—Charles A. Rawson appointed United States senator from lowa to suc-

Feb. 28-President Harding, in address to congress, urged subsidies for American needlant marine which will amount to 13,000,000 in first year and \$20,000,000 anoughly thereafter qually thereafter March 3-Dr. Hubert Work appointed postmaster general March 2-House of representatives passed moldiers bonus bill.

March 2-House voted to add \$15,000,000

rivers and harbors appropriation March 29-House passed army bill with oppopriations for army of 115,000. April 15 House, in committee of the whole, voted, 177 to 130, to amend mavy still to provide for 86,000 men instead of

Senate voted to extend I per cent immigration law for three years.

April 19-House clinched "big navy" action by vote of 221 to 148, and then

April 20—Pan-American meeting of omen opened in Baltimore. April 31-Congress appropriated \$1,000,000 or flood control and relief in Mississippi

May 1-United States Supreme court May 1—United States Supreme court ound parkers' control act constitutional. May 2 Former Senator Albert J. Bever-dge defeated Senator New in the Indiana tepublican primaries, Samuel M. Ralston commated by the Democrats.

May 5-House passed \$17,000,000 soldier ospital bill. May 20-A. H. Geissler, Oklahoma, appointed minister to Guatemala.

May 24-Interstate commerce commission ordered rail freight rates reduced about 19 per cent, effective July 1.

May 10-Lincoln manual. Lincoln memorial at Washing-

jected prohibition:
Aug. 39—General Crowder gave Cuba
ten days to act on his legislative reform
plan.
Sept. 7—Brazil began celebration of one
hundredth anniversary of her independ.

Aug. 130—General Crowder gave Cuba
district judge.
July 18—Robert B. Howell nominated
for senate by Republicans of Nebraska
and Senator Hitchcock renominated by
Democrats.

Aug. 13—John W. Davis elected presi-

Oct. 19—British conservatives decided to abandon coalition, Prime Minister Lloyd George and his cabinet resigned; A. Bonar Law invited to form new ministry.
Oct. 21—New provisional government of Dominican Republic inausurated.
Oct. 23—Bonar Law elected head of Conservative party and accepted the post of prime minister.
Oct. 24—Bonar Law announced his cabinet, and an election was called for Nov. 15.
Oct. 25—Japanese evacuated Vladivostok and troops of Far Eastern Republic occurate for the prime of the prime occur.

Oct. 25—Japanese evacuated Vladivostok and troops of Far Eastern Republic occurate for the prime occur.

Sept. 5—Republicans of Wisconsin remointated Senator LaFollette and Governor J. J. Blaine.
Former Senator George H. Sutherland appointed to Supreme court.
Sept. 5—Senate passed soldiers' bonus bill.

Sept. 1—House passed bill to prevent brocked discharge of 1,000 army officers.

Sept. 3—Associate Justice John A. Clarke resigned from Supreme court.

Sept. 5—Republicans of Wisconsin remointated Senator LaFollette and Governor J. J. Blaine.

Former Senator George H. Sutherland appointed to Supreme court.

Sept. 5—Senate passed soldiers' bonus bill.

Senate passed the emergency fuel bill.

Sept. 8 Senate passed Borah bill creating coal investigating commission.

Sept. 11 Senate bonus bill accepted by

conference.

conference.
Republicans won Maine election by nor-Republicans won Mains election by normal majority, Senator Hale and Governor Baxter being re-elected.

Sept. 12—Senator Longe of Massachusetts, Senator Townsend of Michigan and Senator Poindexter of Washington renominated by Republicans.

Sept. 15—House adopted conference report on lariff bill

Sept. 19—President Harding vetoed the soldlers' bonus bill.
Senate adopted conference report on tariff bill.
Senate adopted conference report on tariff bill. Sept. 29. House overrode President's veto of bonus bill, but senate sustained it. Sept. 21. President signed turiff bill, Sept. 22. Congress adjourned. Conrad E. Spens appointed federal fuel distributed.

distributor.
Sept. 23-Herrin mine massacre grand

Princess Hermine of Reuss at Doorn, Holland.

Allies refused to evacuate Constantinople.

Nov. 13—King of Italy gave Mussolini ministry full power to make governmental reforms.

Nov. 14—German Chancellor Wirth and his cabinet resigned under pressure of supporting parties.

Nov. 15—Prime Minister Bonar Law won control of house of commons in British elections.

Arthur Bernardes inaugurated president of Brazil.

Nov. 15—Withelm Cuno accepted German chancellorship.

Nov. 17—Turnish National assembly ordered arrest and trial of the sultan, and he started for Maita on a British warship.

Nov. 18—Abdul Medijd Effend, cousin of deposed sultan, elected calliph by Turkish National assembly.

General Feng lend coup d'etat in Peking, establishing martial law and obsting the cabinet. Dr. W. W. Yen assumed premiership.

Nov. 25—Cuno named new German ministry, Socialists and Communists being not represented.

Nov. 24—Undame Childers, chief aid of De Valera, executed by Irish Free State authorities.

Nov. 25—Linthan parliament gave Pre-

American Legion convention opened in New Orleans Oct -0 Aivin M. Owsley of Texas elect-ed national commander of American Le-

Anistical sposition stated.

Dec. 8—Turkey's plan for Dardanelles submitted at Lausanne. Virtually accepted by the allies.

Dec. 9—Allied premiers met in London to consider German reparations.

Dec. 10—German reparations plan rejected by allied premiers.

Shantong province formally restored to hims by Japan.

Dec. 11—Conference of allied premiers addingured to Jan 2. France insisting on forcible occupation of the Ruhr.

Dec. 12—Baltic states served altimatum in Russia at Moscow which Russia relations.

Dec. 13—Turkey agreed to join League

Mer states and tune power to carry out of page to predict the predict of the control of the control

nor, Irish rebel leaders, executed in Dublin.

Dec. 3—Gabriel Narutowicz elected president of Poland

Dec. 11—Pope held secret consistory and created eight new cardinals.

Dec. 16—President Narutowicz of Poland assassinated.

Ukraine parliament voted to merge with Moscow government.

Dec. 17—Moscow government ordered consults of eleven nations to leave Vladisvostok.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 3—Henry P. Fletcher appointed ambassador to Belgium.

Jan. 9—George Wharton Pepper appointed United States senator from Pennsylvania to succeed the late Boies Penrose. onened

the 1 Extra session of contress ended and regular session began. President sub-mitted second annual bridget calling for European for fiscal year 1924 Due 5. Two army officers and four en-listed men killed in airplane collision at Langley field.

langer field.
The 3-President Harding in message to coursess called for strict and literal enforcement of the prohibition law, a thoroughgoing agricultural credit system. improvement of transportation and out law ve of railroad strikes, and provision for drafting in war all national resources.

Dec. 12-New Illinois constitution re-lected by people.

Dec. 15-Representative T. W. Harri-son of Virginia, Democrat, unseated for election irregularities. Dec. 16—Associate Justice Pitney of United States Supreme court resigned. Dec. 18—Governors of 16 states conferred with President Harding on prohibition

House passed navy bill appropriating INDUSTRIAL

Jan 22-United States railway labor board announced new code of working rules that reduces pay and saves roads \$60,000,000 annually

Jan 36-Omaha packing house butchers called off their strike. Jan. 31—Judge Landis made final wage award for 1922 for Chicago building trades. Feb. 3—Chicago Building Trades council accepted the Landis wage award

April 1-Union anthracite and bitumi-nous coal miners began strike. May 10-United States labor board for-bade railroads to use contract system of farming out jobs.

May 25-United States railway labor board cut wages of maintenance of way employees 12.2 per cent-about \$60,000,000

a year.

June 6 United States railway labor board cut about \$50,000,000 off the yearly pay of railroad shopmen, union heads or-dered strike ballots sent out.

June 18-United States railway labor board reduced wages of clerks, signal-men and stationary firemen about \$25,506,-00 a year.

30 a year. June 23-Samuel Gompers re-elected president of American Ederation of 1-Railway shopmen went on July 1-United States rail labor board outlawed" the striking mechanical crafts

July 4-Railroad maintenance of was mployers postponed strike indefinitely.
July 10-President Harding proposed
hat striking coal miners return to work
told scale and that new scale be arbitrated, July 11-President Harding issued proc-

amation warning striking shopmen against interfering with malls or interstate transportation.

July 14- Italiway stationary engineers, fromen and ollers ordered to strike on 17-President Harding's arbitration plan falling of acceptance, he told the mine operators to reopen their mines un-der protection of federal troops and the

strike light at Cliftonville, W Va.
July 22-A F, of L. inquiry board upheld
Landis award in Chicago and recommended reorganization of local building trades 25-Interstate commerce commission, declaring existence of national emer-gency because of the strikes, took charge of traffic distribution of fuel and food.

of traffic distribution of fuel and food.
Aug. 1-Chicago street car and slevated
employees struck against reduced pay.
Railway executives rejected President
Harding's plan that strikers returning to
work be rematated in seniority rights.
Aug. 2-Rail strikers accepted President
Harding's plan with reservations.
Aug. 4-Chicago street car strike settled
by compromise. Aug. - Chicago street car strike settled by compromise.

Aug. - President Harding proposed that striking shopmen return to work and that both sides submit seniority question to labor board.

less guards were withdrawn from shop Aug. II-Many trains in West tied up by Aug. 11-Many trains in west tied up by sporadic strikes of brotherhood men.

Aug. 13-Railway executives accepted President Harding's plan, with conditions. Striking shopmen rejected it.

Aug. 15-Operators and miners signed agreement at Cincinnati ending coal strike aveant in Indiana and Illinois Foragreement at Cincinnati ending coal strike except in Indiana and Illinois. For-

mer wage scale holds.

Aug. 18-President Harding laid industrial situation before congress and suggested legislation making decisions of labor heard enforceable and creating a coal commission. Aug. 32-Illinois coal strike settled, men

Aug. 22—Illinois coal strike settled, men winning their demands.

Sept. 1—Government obtained sweeping injunction in Federal court in Chicago restraining striking shop crafts from interfering with operation of railways.

Sept. 2—Anthracits strike settled, old wage scale continued.

Sept. 12—Shopmen's strike broken by separate agreements with many roads. Executive council of A. F. of L. demanded impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty and Federal Judge Wilkerson.

Sept. 23—Federal Judge Wilkerson sustained the injunction against the union railway shopmen

railway shopmen. Oct. 1—About 2,500 Great Lakes seamen

Springs, Mo.

Aug. 17—Towns of Fairbanks Silver
Aug. 12—Arthur Griffith, president of Dail Firearn in Dublin and Pinto, Minn, destroyed by forest fires.

Aug. 15—Arthur Griffith, president of Dail Firearn in Dublin Aug. 13—John G. Woolley, former prohittion and date for President, in

Jured in railway collision at Sulphur Springs, Mo

can steamer sank at La Bomba

Nov. 2: Enginy-four men killed by dust explosion in mine near Birmingham. Ala.

Dec. 8: Business district and many homes of Astoria. Ore, burned, loss quartermaster of A. E. F., in Chicago. The duchess of Albary.

NECROLOGY

ritic, in New York Jan, 5-Sir Ernest Shackleton, British explorer, in Antarette, parties a explorer, in Antarette, for Jan. 7-Prince Kalanianaore, Hawaiian delegate to congress.

Jan x Joseph Oliver, grand sire of Sovereign Lodge of Odd Fellows of United States, Canada and Australia at Tomore.

Sept. 3-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 15-Rishop, Samile: A Fallows, bead of

Jan. 22 Pope Benedict XV. John Kendrick Bangs, American hu-norist and editor.

Viscount James Bryce. Jan. 2—Arthur Nikisch, famous orchestral conductor.

Jan. 2 Miles Genevieve Reynolds, vetana American actress.

Jan. 2 Miles Genevieve Reynolds, vetana American actross.

Oct. 22 Dr. Lyman Abbott editor of Oct. 23 II—Father Bernard Vaughan, famous Jesuit preacher, in London.

Nov. 1 Thomas Nelson Page, author and former ambassador to Italy.

Alfred Capus, leading French journalist.

Nov. 2 T DeWitt Cuyler, prominent actroscent 21-Arthur Nikisch, famous orches- American author.

April 13—Sir Ross Smith, famous Auaralian aviator, killed by fall of plane.
April 14—Adrian C. Anson, famous vetran of baseball, in Chicago
April 15—Henry V. Esmond. English

L. B. Prince, former governor of New

Vering

condition of Tennessee. April 25 Frederick VanRensselaer Dey, consin.

Lord Marcus Beresford, noted English horseman.

April 25 Panil Deschapal or noted and provided in New York.

April 25-Richard Croker, former head of Tammany Hall, in Iroland.

3. R. Kaufman, well known hotel man of Chicago. of Chicago.

April 30-Commander J. D. J. Kelley.
U. S. N., retired, in New York,
May 1-John Vance Cheney, poet and
sassayist, in San Diego, Cal.
May 2-Ada Jones, noted musical comedv actress. May 2 And sones, hose edy actress.

May 4 A. J. Gronna, former United States senator from North Dakota.

May 5 Henry P. Davison, New York

May 7-J H. Patterson, head of Nation-I Cash Register Co. United States District Judge Beverly United States District Judge Beverly
Evans at Savannah, Ga.

May 12-C. B. Adams, noted penologist,
at St. Charles, Ill.

May 13-Dr. Rafael Zaidivar, former
minister from Salvador, in Chicago
May 30-A. C. Bartlett, prominent in
Chicago business and civic life.

June 2-Farmer United States Benrtor
W. P. Pollock of South Carolina.

June 3-Mrs. Mary Virginia Terhuns
(Marion Harland), author, in New York,
June 5-W. T. Abbott, Chicago finascier.

June 6-Lillian Russell-Mrs. Alexander Moore-famous stage heauty, in Pittaburgh, Pa.

June 7-Richard A. Ballinger, former Struck.

Nov. 13-Chicago Building Trades council reorganized on basis of Landis award.

Dec. 7-National Association of Railway Executives abandoned handling of labor questions nationally.

DISASTERS

June 1-Richard A. Ballinger, former secretary of the interior, at Seattle.

George Carmack, discoverer of the Klondike gold fields at Vancouver,

June 8-Henry T. Oxnard, leader in sugar industry, in New York.

June 13-Horace E. Hooper, publisher of Encyclopedia Britannica.

G. W. Aldredge, collector of the port of New York.

Jan. 4-Greek destroyer blown up by torpedo explosion. D killed.

Jan. 28-Roof of moving picture theater in Washington collapsed under weight of show, 37 killed and 132 injured.

Feb. 2-Twenty-five men killed by explosion in mine at Gates, Fa.
Feb. 21-United States army dirigible flome, bought from Italy, destroyed by fall and explosion near Hampton Roads, 34 men killed, 8 injured.

March 15-One fireman killed, score injured in Chicago fire that destroyed Springer block and damaged the Burlington Railway Office building, with property loss of \$2,00,000.

March 2-British submarine H-42 sunk in Mediterranean with crew of 22, after collision with destroyer.

March 2-Famous church of Ste. Anne de Beaupre near Quebec burned.

April 15-Four hundred carlonds of warminitions exploded in Monastir, Servia, killing hundreds and destroying center of city.

April 25-Sudden flood at Fort Worth, Tay killed seaf of the port of kindredge, collector of the port of kndredge, collector of the port of Austria, in New York.

June 21-Take Jonesou. Rumanias statesman.

June 21-Wu Ting Fang, Chinese statesman.

June 24-William T. Rockefeller, capitalist.

June 24-William T. Rockefelle

Rilling hundreds and destroying center of city
April 24 Sudden flood at Fort Worth,
Tex, killed several score of persons,
April 27 Leves breaks in Louisiana
made 10,00 homeless
May 19 P. & O. liner Expt sunk in collision with French freghter 15 lost
June 11 Great storm swept New York
city and vicinity, 50 persons killed and
vast damage done.
June 12 Three hundred drowned by
flood in San Salvador.

July 21 Great conflagration in European June 12—Three hundred drowned by flood in San Salvador
July II—Great conflagration in European business quarter of Hongkong
Aug 1—Forty persons killed in wreck of pillerins' train near Lourdes, France,
Aug 2—Fifty thousand lives lost in typhoon at Swatow, on China coast.
Aug 5—Thirty-seven killed and 138 inJurei in railway collision at Sulphur

Springs, Mo. Aug 4 Enter Pasha, ex-war minister of Turker, silled in battle Aug, 5 Rear Admiral Urbs Schree, U.

Aug. 15 Japanese cruiser Nitaka sank in typhoon 30 lives lost.

Aug. 25 Forty-seven men entombed in burning gold mine shaft at Jackson, Callar all found dead 21 days later.

Aug. 29 Chilean ship sank near Coquimbo 318 lives lost.

Sept. 28 Ammunition stores exploded by lighting destroved Falconara fort, Italy, killing 174 solders and injuring a thousand.

Oct. 39 More than 30 reported killed in disastrous forest fires in northern Ontatio and Quebe. Several towns destroyed.

Oct. 21 Fitteen burned to death in New York tenement fire.

Oct. 31 Webb City, Mo., wrecked by formado.

Nov. 5 Elighty men killed by gas explosion in coal mine near Spangler. Pa.

Nov. 10 Earthquake and tidal waves in Chile killed hundreds and did vast damage.

Nov. 12 Eighty lives lost when Mexican steamer sank at La Bomba

Nov. 21 Eighty four men killed by dest explosion in mine near Birmingham. Ala.

Dec. 8 Business district and many Sept. 2-fol D. E. McCartby, chief

H. H. Lawson, Australian novelist and P. W. Dickinson, chief editor of Reu-ter's. Jan. 2 Rennold Wolf, playwright and lawyer and politician of Sac Francisco.

Jan. 3 Sir Ernest Shackleton, British sploter, in Antarctic.

Sept. 5 Rishop Samuel A Fallows, head of Reformed Episcopal church, in

od Stares, Canada and Australia, at To-ronto.
Jan. 16 Marquis Okuma, famous Jap-anese statesman.
Clarence B Miller, secretary of Republican national committee.
Jan. 13 Former United States Senator Joseph H Millard of Nebraska
Sept. 18 Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, Protesuant Episcopai bishop of Pitta-burgh
Sept. 19 Garland Stabi, Chicago bank president and former baseball star. Sept. 21 Enos Mills, American natural-iss and author.
Sept. No. Thomas Watson, United States Jan. 13—Former United States Senator
Joseph H Millard of Nebraska
Jan. 16—John T, Kelly, veteran comedian.
Jan. 17—George B, Selden, inventor of
first gasoline-driven vehicle, in Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 19—Archbishop Charles H, Gauthier of the metropolitan provinces of Ottawa
Jan. 22—Pope Benedict XV.

Ist and author
Sept. N—Thomas Watson United States
senator
Chit. 1—Rear Admiral Charles E, Clark,
Oct. 6—Walker Hill, well known banker
of St. Louis, Mo.
Oct. 7—Marie Lloyd, British comeditawa
Jan. 22—Pope Benedict XV.

Chile.

Oct. 10-Isaac Gliggenheim, Americas
copper mignate, in England
Oct. 13-Mrs. Elizabeth W. Champney.

Feb. 3—Gen. Christian De Wet. commander in chief of Boer army in war of 1879
Feb. 4—Maurice FitzGerald, duke of Leinster, premier peer of Ireland.
Feb. 5—G. W. Jackson, noted engineeering contractor, in Chicago.
Feb. 18—John S. Miller, eminent attorney, in Chicago.
Feb. 23—Col. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, former chief of war risk insurance.
Feb. 23—Viscount Harcourt. British statesman.
March 13—Dr. J. C. Branner, president emeritus of Stanford university.
March 23—Charles Pope, former "glucose king," in Chicago.
March 25—Charles Pope, former "glucose king," in Chicago.
Nov. 25—Frank Bacon, American actor, in Chicago.
Nov. 25—Baron Sidney Somnino, Italian statesman.
Nov. 25—Grank Bacon, American actor, in Chicago.
Nov. 25—Grank Bacon, American Actor, in Chicago.
Nov

April 3-10.

Frederick Villiers, famous war artist and correspondent, in England.

April 4-John W Midgely, noted rall-way expert, in Chicago.

April 5-Gen. Erich von Falkenhayn, former chief of staff of German army.

April 10-E. J. Murphy, veteran warden of Illinois state penttentiary.

April 10-E. Henry M. Shrady, sculptor, in New York.

Now Section congressman.

William G. Rockefeller, nephew of John D. Rockefeller, nephew of John D. Rockefeller.

Dec. 2-Rear Admiral John R. Edwards U. S. N., retired, at Bristol, R. I.

Dec. 7-Dr. W. E. Quine, noted Chicago of the strength of the s

April 22-Eduardo S. Mujica, Chilean

April 22-Eduardo S. Mujica, Chilean

Dec 15-Alexander Robertson, banker of April 2 Eduardo e. Boland.

Lord Leopold Mountbatten, cousin of Chicago.

Lord Leopold Mountbatten, cousin of Chicago.

Dec. 16 Jesse M. Overton, capitaiist, or Rt. Rev Troy Beatty, Episcopal bishop Nashville, Tenn.

James O. Davidson, ex-governor of Wishorseman.